Context Sensitive Solutions And Transportation DecisionMaking



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Context Sensitive Solutions (CSS)

"Context sensitive solutions <u>asks questions</u> first about the need and purpose of the transportation project, and then <u>equally addresses</u> safety, mobility, and the preservation of scenic, aesthetic, historic, environmental, and other community values.

Context sensitive solutions involves a <u>collaborative</u>, <u>interdisciplinary approach</u> in which citizens are part of the design team"

Thinking Beyond the Pavement, Maryland State Highway Administration Workshop, 1998: NCHRP 480 Report

Principles of CSS

- Actively engage communities and other stakeholders early and often (Meaningful public involvement)
- Balance safety, mobility, and economic goals with the preservation of environmental, scenic, aesthetic, historic, and cultural values
- Build projects that add lasting value to and minimally disrupt communities
- Flexible design process
- Exceeds the expectations of designers and stakeholders

Source: www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/strmlng/mar03nl.htm

Old System

- Reactive
- DAD



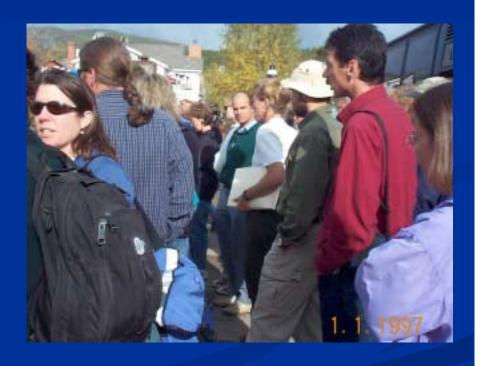
<u>D</u>ecide on action<u>A</u>nnounce decisionto public<u>D</u>efend decision

- Caused
 - Public mistrust
 - Litigation
 - Project delays
 - Higher overall project costs
 - Duplicative efforts
 - Poor relationships with agencies

Source: KTC CSD Workshop

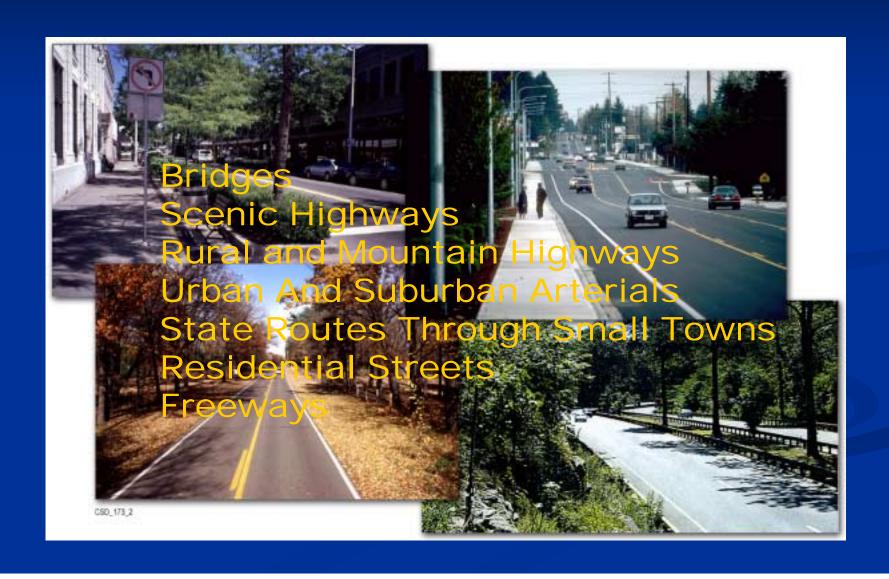
New System – <u>Publicly Owned</u> <u>Project</u>

- Participatory process
- Broad stakeholder involvement
- Recognition of diverse perspectives
- Trust
- Accountability
- Objective, responsible transportation decisions

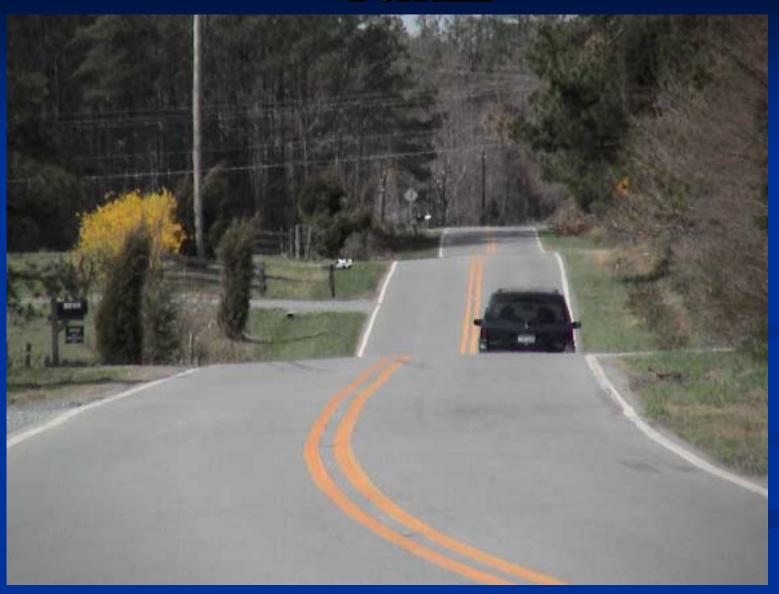


Source: KTC CSD Workshop

Every Project has a Context



Terrain



Community



Chapel Hill, NC

Community



Natural Environment



Facility Users



Source: KTC CSD Case Study - Euclid Avenue, KY

Facility Users



Surrounding Land Uses



WHAT MAKES A PLACE GREAT?

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street life property values social networks rent levels Fun evening use **Active** Cooperative land-use patterns Vital Neighborliness volunteerism Special Useful Stewardship retail sales number of **Diversity** Real local women, Pride Indigenous business children & Friendly uses & Interactive Celebrations sociability ownership elderly activities Welcoming Sustainable **PLACE Continuity** Safe access traffic comfort Clean & linkage **Proximity** data & image "Green" crime statistics Readability Walkable mode splits Sittable **Connectedness** Charm transit usage Walkable **Spiritual** sanitation rating Convenient **Attractive** Accessible Historic pedestrian activity **building conditions** parking usage patterns environmental data

BUILDING COMMUNITY - CREATING PLACES - USING COMMON SENSE

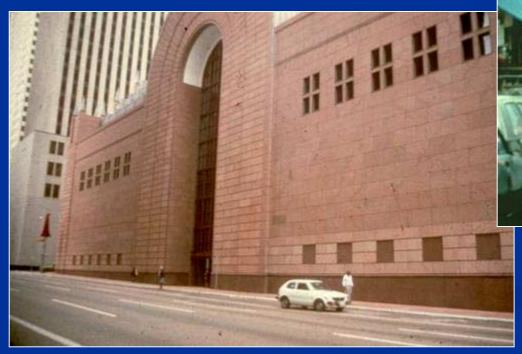


Source: M. Ronkin, Oregon DOT



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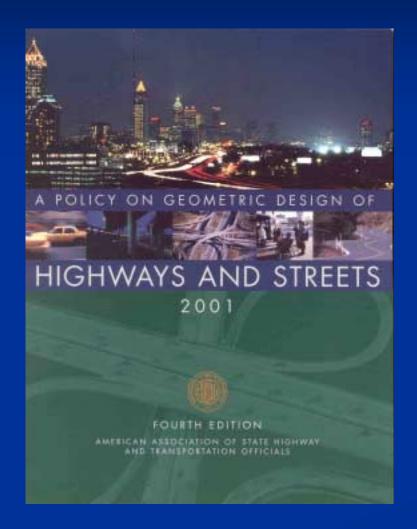
We shape our public spaces, and afterwards our public spaces shape us. – PPS, adapted from Winston Churchill





Project for Public Spaces, New York City, NY

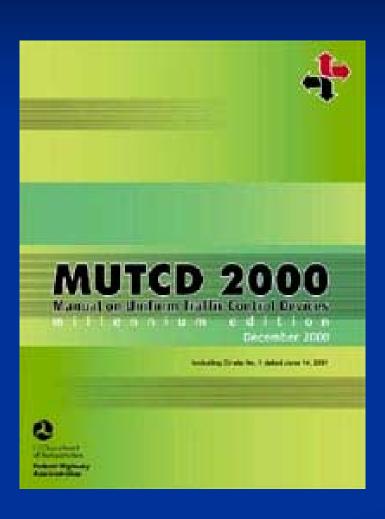
Flexibility



The intent of this policy is to provide guidance to the designer by referencing a recommended range of values for critical dimensions. It is not intended to be a detailed design manual....Sufficient flexibility is permitted to encourage independent designs tailored to particular situations"

Foreward- AASHTO Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, 2001

Flexibility



Guidance:

"The decision to use a particular device at a particular location should be made on the basis of either and engineering study or the application of engineering judgment. Thus while this Manual provides Standards, Guidance, and Options for design and application of traffic control devices, this Manual considered a substitute for engineering judgment.

Section 1A.09 Engineering Study and Engineering Judgment, MUTCD, December, 2000

What Does Success in Preserving Context Look Like?

- Project
 - Operates safely
 - Meets community and user needs
 - Satisfies transportation purpose and need
- Project area interweaves, with minimal disruption,
 - **Transportation facility**
 - **■** Human environment
 - **Natural environment**



Benefits of CSS

- Improves project quality
- Improves relationships with resource agencies, advocacy groups, and communities
- Expedites permit approval and project development
- Lowers administrative and mitigation costs

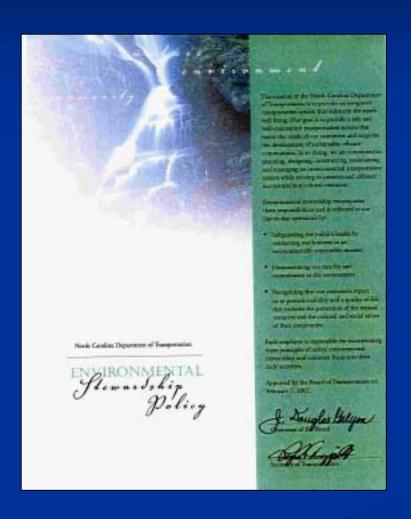
Benefits of CSS

- Leads to cost effective environmental benefits
- Develops decisions that "stick"
- Limits redesigns
- Good Business Practice

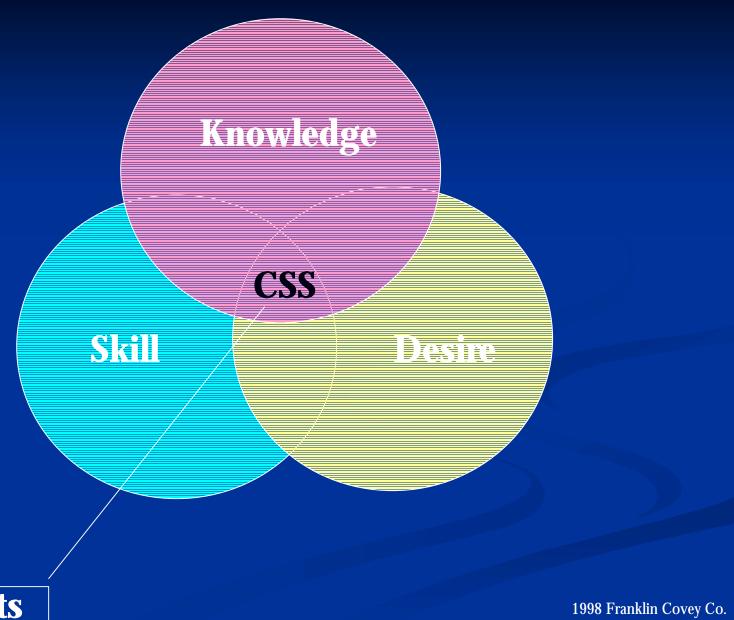
Source:

www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/strmlgn/mar03nl.htm

NCDOT's Environmental Stewardship Policy



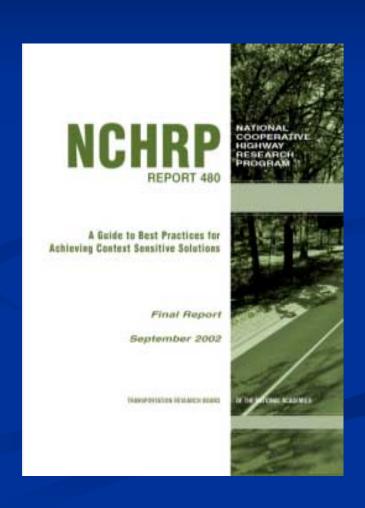
Recognizing that our customers expect us to provide mobility and a quality of life that includes the protection of the natural resources and the cultural and social values of their community.



Habits

NCHRP Report 480 Documents 'Best Practices' for CSD/CSS

- Review of Literature
- Phone and personal interviews
- Visits to Pilot States
- Synthesis of documents and studies
- Collection of Case Studies
- Development of 'Best Practices' Guide and CD



Resources

- Context Sensitive Design/Thinking Beyond the Pavement Website: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/csd/index.htm
- Flexibility in Highway Design, FHWA, FHWA-PD-97-062: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/nepa/fhd.htm
- Community Impact Mitigation Case Studies, FHWA-PD-98-024: http://www.ciatrans.net/casestud.html
- NCHRP 480: A Guide to Best Practices for Achieving CSS: http://www.national-academies.org/trb/bookstore
- Environmental Stewardship: AASHTO Center for Environmental Excellence:
 - http://www.itre.ncsu.edu/AASHTO/stewardship/approaches.asp